## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Bellev Theproph Office, corner of Hanover and Rea

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE CANADA.

ENGLAND. The Halifax and Quebec Railway was pendject of conversation. Mr. Cobden asked the Colon-Segretary (Packington) if he would lay the correspond the relating to that Railway before the House? Sir J. Packington demurred, and Mr. Cobden would place a motion for it on the notice hook. Secretary Packington stated, in reply, that nothing had taken place between the hite Government and the parties who were anxious for the construction of the line that could be constructed to a qualified assent.

The language of Earl Gray went no further than to say that the Government would be no party to any such

esy that the Government would be no party to any such paramete as that sought for unless they were satisfied in the line. The subject, however, was now under the notice of Government.

The London papers contain a sickening gradue of the sufferings and death by starvation of missionary party in the island of Picton, off Cape

The mission was under the direction of Capt. Gardi-The meson was under the direction of Capt Gardi-per, a grathenan of some fortune, and near Maidment a Catachist, and probably some account of the circum-sance may have appeared in the American papers. A Telegraph dispatch in anticipation of the mail from In-dia, received from Trieste from mail steamer Adria, ar-pired on the 28th of April with Bombay dates to the 3d

enspace. A battle of three hours' duration had been fought between twenty-five hundred British treops and shody of native mountaineers. Mountaineers defeated. The expedition against the Burmese goes

The Import market at Bombay was firm.

Three days later advices from Cape o Three days later advices from Cape of Good Hepe to 11th March, indecisive. Skirmishes were continually occurring between the Troops and the Cafres. President Robert's in argural address on his third reflection to the Presidency of Liberia, has reached England. It represents in general teams the Colony as fourishing, but the late attack on Bassa Cool has caused a deficiency of \$2,000 in the Revenues.

The Electric Telegraph is almost compared to the content of the con

The Lieutric Telegraph is almost com-pleted between Galway and Dablin, to connect with the Submarine Line to England. Government declines to take possession of the newly discovered guano island of Lobos. The refusal excites a good deal of irritation among the shippers and agriculturists here. The British ship-of-war Herald is fitting

out for an Exploring Expedition to the South Seas.
There is some talk of making Plymouth, instead of Southampton, the port for the West Indi

Louis Napoleon has taken the matter of

the confection of the Orleans property from the Judi-cial Tribunal, and referred it to the Council of State— thus removing it from the reach of the constituted legal The Mediterranean fleet sailed from

Nothing of much interest. Louis Napoleon has refused a question of competency of the tribunal that confiscated the Orleans property to the Council of State, thus removing it from the reach of the constituted legal authorities. There is considerable activity in various departments of trade, and some houses, closed since the the Revolution of 1818, have reopened The great fete on the 10th inst, has given an impetus on Rome mention that the Italian question

is again about to become of interest, in consequence of complications that have arisen between France and the Pope.
Incendiary fires rage with increased extent.
The Mediterranean fleet sailed from Toulon on the
7th ult.—destination not stated.
There is no other foreign news of interest.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome mention that the Italian question is again to become of interest, in consequence of a complication of difficulties that have arisen between France and the Hope.

Incendiary fires are raging with increased extent,

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay to the 3d April, had Dates from Bombay to the out April had been received in London.

A battle of three hours duration had been fought between 2,500 British troops and a body of native Mountaineers to the north of Peshawoauz. The Mountaineers were defeated. No further details are given.

The Import market at Bombay was firm.

Corron was active at improving prices. Money less Shipping Intelligence.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from Wilmington, Eliza Jenkins, at Liverpool. Sld for do, Ada from Newport, 28th.

Arr. from Apalachicola, M. J. Ward, Columbia, at Liverpool.

Sld. for do. Joseph Portert from Liverpool.

Cld. for San Francisco, Glennifer, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Griveston Zich, Miles, from Hamburg.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Alica Wilson, Maine, Louislana, Heary Gardner, Jr. Witterlee, Leddana, John Henry, Eudon, Wallace, Millest, Caledonia, Aroli, Justin, Africa, Favorite, Orleans, Olive, all at Liverpool; Servandita; at Barcelons. Sid. for do. Upland, from Bremen.

Arr. from Mohle, Marce Polo, Wir Ward, Jessica, Eliza Pierce, Rawkins, Salem, James Wright, Covenantor, Rose Standish, John Haven Henry Gardner, all at Liverpool.

Arrivals and clearances previous to the salining of the steam ship Washington: Arr. from New-York, April 25, Connecticut, Autwerp; 27th, Margaret Evans, of Falmouth; 28th, J. Z., at Antwerp; Patrick Henry, Gravesend.

Sld. for New-York, April 24th, Meridan, Liverpool; Herald, from the Civde- Argent, Limerick; Gaston, Brennen; 28th, Gronoco, Waterford; Witte Cornelins, Helvoet; 23th, Sourries, do.; Harmony, Liverpool; Londonderry, from the Ciyde; 27th, Ann Eliza eth, Queenstown: Mary, Deal; Commonwealth, do.; Caroline Shields, Liverpool; Onward, Havre, Callendar, do.

Sld. for Boston April 26, Mary Hudson, Shields; Witch of the Wave, Deal.

Arr, from St. John, N.B., April 29, Athon, at Gravesend;

wave, Deal. trr. from St. John, N.B., April 29, Athon, at Gravesend; chain and anchor during the gale of 25d; 13th, Britannis, col. for Montreal, April 22, Charles, Antwerp; 29th, Ma-

Surka Glasgow.
Sid. for Quebec, April 22, Lofotten, Hamburg; Ethelred,
Milford, put back 28th; Governor, Limerick; Richard & Ann,
do.; 28th, Flower Tetg.
Arr. at Liverpool May 1, Cornelia, New-Orleans; WyomLeady-Lichia.

Arr. at Liverpool May I, Cornelia, New-Orleans; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

The Great Britain, which sailed from Liverpool at 9½

A.M. on the lat, was off Point Lyons at 1½ P. M.
SPOKEN, ETC.

Jane, of London, for Boston, was run into and sunk, 25th
April, ne locality given; 7 hands lest, master and six men
arr. at Liverpool.

At Passage 2: th April. Milan, from Liverpool for Boston,
to embark emigrants and have cargo trimmed.

Kate, at Falmouth, on April 16, lat. 49 42 N., lon. 15 N.,
aved crew of trig Foam, from Cardill for Wilmington; had
bee pumping for 72 hours.

March 7, lat. 26 S. lon. E. Samoset.

April 14, lat. 48 N. lon. 21 W.- Jamestown, steering W.
April 25, Conrad, from Mobile for Liverpool, lat. 52 N.
lon. 24 W.
Steamship Pacific, April 25, lat. 49 N. long. 30 W., by the

eamship Pacific, April 25, lat. 49 N. long. 30 W., by the illa, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, April 22, no lo

sality given.

A ship of 1400 tuns, of American bui'd, waterlogged, and
A ship of 1400 tuns, of American bui'd, waterlogged, and
Aship of the management of the ship of the sh

Latest Intelligence,

Liverpoot, Saurday, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M.

The Cotton market to day has been animated throughout. The prices of American remain frue, excepting for Sea laind, the common qualities of which are id. \(\frac{1}{2}\) The dearer—the sales reaching from 12,000 to 13,000 bales, of which spaculators and experters took 4,000. Price of fair Cotton is the same as previously reported.

Baradstuffy.—The weather has made the trade dull, and holders of Wheat, Corn and Flour would accept lower prices to effect sales. to effect sales.

The London Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday—the last of May being a holiday at all the public offices.

Passengers by the Canada.

Mr. Carter and lady, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mr. Bermey, lady, and four children, lady of Lieut. J. Grant Raymond, R. N., Mrs. Lay and child, Messars. Arnot. Berringer. Goodwin, Monagemery, Dresel, Rhodes, Pavwson, Maitland, McDanoogh, Giesler, Grow, Fratts Ross Bell, Legans Fortup, bearer of dispatches, Keenedy, Prod., Bolten, Westcott, Amisen, Vanghan, Capt. Vaugh, and Alexander.

Westchester for Scott.

The Convention in the First Assembly District of Westchester, held at Somers, to-day, appoint ed D. C. BRIGGS, Wa. H. ROBERTSON, NORMAN SMITH, R. C. VERNOL and Dr. J. COLLET, Delegates to the Covention to select a National Delegate. All Scott men.

A Fillmore Delegate. The Whig Convention for the Thirty-

are District to chose a Delegate to the National Cor-rection met this P. M. and elected Hon. R. Babcock as said Delegate. Resolutions complimentary to the Ad-ministration and naming Mr. Fillmore as their first choice were passed.

The Court of Appeals and the Canal Lean. Four opinions were rendered upon the mee of Phelps vs. Newell, in relation to the Canal contract. These opinions when printed will make twelve in fourteen columns of The Argus or Journal, solid mater. They are still in the hands of the Judges for relation, and will not be handed to the reporter of the Court for publication before next week. The decisions rests the most profound sensation.

The Canal tolls received from the open

ing to the 8th inst, on all the Canals, amounted to \$215,561. To the same date last year they were \$410, 022, showing a deficiency this year of \$194,461.

Municipal Elections in Providence, R.1 .- Fire. PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, May 12 1852.
The City Elections have resulted in the choice of the Whitecandidates for Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, without serious opposition. The Whigs elected Ward officers in all the Wards except the Virb.

The dye-house of J. T. Fiske, in Burrillville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is small, and covered by insurance. The woolen factory close by escaped without injury.

Departure of the Ningara-Movements of Boston, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.

Boston, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.
The R. M. steamship Niagara saile I today, with 60 passengers for Liverpool and 20 for H difax.
Among the former, were Doct. Plummer, Vol. Howard
and Miss Patterson of England, whose proceedings have
lately stracted some attention in New-York.
She takes out £2.450 in English gold.
Kossuth left here in a special train for
Plymouth at 1 o'clock today. Extensive preparations
had been made in that to on for his reception.

It has recived here all day, with a cold

It has rained here all day, with a cold

The Frigate Cumberland Ordered to Greece for an Explanation of the Treatment of Rev. Mr. King.

The U. S. frigate Cumberland is at mcher in Nantasket Roads, ready to set sail for the Mediterranean as soon as the wind will permit. She bears the broad penant of Commodore Stringham, ac-companied by Captain Turner—a fleet Captain. It is stated that she is under orders for Greece, to demand an explanation from that Government for the oppressive treatment to which Rev. Mr. King has been subjected.

Late and Interesting from Buenes Ayres.

The bark Waybosset, from Buenos Ayres March 9, has arrived here, and reports affairs all

The army of Urquiza was still unpaid, and it was sup posed that a new issue of paper money by the Government Bank would be made for that purpose. Many reforms were taking place. Manicipal Governments like those of the Whited States, it was thought, would be organized, thus doing away with the centralization of Rosss.

A special agent had been sent to the interior Provinces to effect National organizations.

The subject of reducing the duty on foreign wheat and flour was discussed, and the expediency of free competition in the sale of beef and bread.

Divisions of the Brazilian army had left Buenos Ayres for Montevideo. The minority had given in their adhesion to the election of Don Juan F. Giro as President of that Province.

Don F. Castellanos had been appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Don M. Erasquin of Finance. posed that a new issue of paper money by the Govern-

Foreign Affairs and Don M. Erasquin of Finance.

The ladies of Montevideo had presented the new President with a superb national flag.

Business matters were quiet at Buenos Ayres. The highest price of doubloons was 261 and the lowest 25712.

Exchange on the United States 5 per cent. discount.

Further from Buenes Ayres.

Bosros, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.
Private letters from Buenos Ayres, dated March 8, state that affairs were progressing favorably, and it was thought that an election of President would soon take place. After the establishment of a regular Government, measures would be taken to pay off Uruiza and his army.
Hides were lower, sales making at 104

Flour, Rice and Lumber were in demand.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince state that

the Emperor Soulcaque, a day or two previous to his coronation, distributed crosses of honor of the order of Faustin. The English and French Consuls received Death from a Kick.

Philladelphia, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.
Christian Hess, a lad 5 years of age, died yesterday from the effects of a kick in the abdomen from another boy, 10 years old.

Death of Josiah Lee-Destructive Fire. Josiah Lee, of the well-known firm of

Lee & Co., bankers, died in this city last evening; and also Neilson Clark, a highly respected merchant. The extensive range of stables attached to Quinland's tavern, in Paca-st, were des royed by fire about one o'clock this morning.

The National Catholic Council.

The Catholic Council will hold its sec ond public session to morrow. Requiem services for the Prelates deceased since the last Triennial Council, Archbishop Eccleston and Bishops Tyler and Flaggett will be performed, and a panegyric delivered by Bishop Sondding.

Interesting Southern Items-Senator Rhett's Resignation, &c. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.

The Southern Mail, through from New Orleans, reached here this morning.

The British Vice-Consul at Havana,

Mr. Sidney Smith, the gentleman who showed so much kindness to the American prisoners at Havana, came passenger in the Georgia to New-Orleans. That vesse passenger in the Georgia to New-Orleans. That vessel also had on freight \$46,000 gold dust.

A bad breach had occurred in the Levee

at Point Lookout, and considerable alarm excited in re A boat containing the chief mate and

five seamen of the brig Jena, of Beverley, Maine, had been paked up off the Balize; they had left their vessel in pursuit of a whale, and could not find her afterward. Senator RHETT, in his note of resigna-

Senator KHETT, in his note of resigna-tion to the Governor of South Carolina, says: "In con-sequence of the proceedings of the Convention which has just adjourned, I deem myself no longer a proper representative of the position and policy of the people of South Carolina with respect to the aggressions of the The Ohio and Chesapeake Canal has ob-General Government.

tained meney to repair the damages occasioned by the late freshet; and the work is to be completed by July.

Major Donelson and the Washington Union-

The Chesapeake Canal.
Washington, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.
Major Donelson has sold his interest in The Washington Union to Gen. Armstrong, in consequence of his (Donelson's) opinions being an obstacle to the harmony of the Democratic party.

The Intelligencer announces that the

corporations of Georgetown, Alexandria and Washington have, with the banks, raised \$30,000 for the repair of the Chesspeake Canal, and that the work is now pro-

Sailing of the Dutch Frigate Prince of Orange Nonrolk, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.
The Dutch frigate Prince of Orange went to sea yesterday alternoon, bound to New-York.

The bark C. Pendleton, 88 days from
Valparaise for New-York, put into Hampton Roads for
orders.

The steamer West Wind from San Juan a

Norfolk, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.
The steamship West Wind 14 days from San Juan, Nicaragua, for New York, has just put in fer coal and with the captain sick.

The Canada's News at New-Orleans. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 12, 1852. The Canada's news was received this afternoon by the O'Rielly line after business hours; its effect cannot, therefore, be developed till to morrow.

The Steamer William Penn-

NEW-OBLEANS, Saturday, May 8, 1852. The steamship William Penn sailed from this port, for New York, on the 6th inst., with sixty-one The Weather at New-Orleans.

New-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 12, 1852. The weather is now hot, but our city re mains quite healthy.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... FIRST SESSION. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, May 12.

Mr. HUNTER presented several petitions clerks in several Departments for an increase of rem clerks in several Departments for an increase of salary.

Mr. Seward presented a report and re-

httions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York on e subject of light-houses.

Mr. Dobge, (Iowa) presented petitions

Mr. DOBGE, (10wa) presented petitions in favor of a grant of lands to certain Hungarian exiles who have settled in that State.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a bill repealing all the acts establishing the Staff of the Army, and providing for the performance of staff duties by officers detailed from the line of the Army. Ordered to be printed.

REDUCING THE RATES OF POSTAGE. Mr. Rusk gave notice of a bill to reduce the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, and to regulate the salaries of Postmasters.

Mr. BRODHEAD reported a bill making

it a penal offense for any officer of the Army to be interested in any contract for supplies for the Army.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California for a railroad from San Francisco to San José.

THE LANDING AT VERA CRUZ—A POLITICAL PLUMBY.

Mr. Bells' resolution, calling for copies of Licutenant Temple's Mem-irs of the Landing of the Troops at Vera Cruz, with Appendix, was taken up, and its passage was opposed by Mesers. Cass and Hantin, who were opposed to the Senate's engaging further in the book-making business.

Mr. MANGUM said that he hoped the Senator from Tennessee would not press the resolutin, as it seemed the gentlemen on the other side desired to shrink from this publication. They appeared to be very sensative upon the matter, and per upo it would not do to pile up the agony too much in advance. Those gentlemen were destined to be punished. The people would get this information. The other side seemed as if they thought enough was known already on the subject. if they thought enough was known already on the subject.

Mr. Bell said that the memoir did not,

in manuscript, cover over forty pages, and in print would not exceed twenty. He was informed that it was interesting, and that it formed part of the history of that war. If, when it came here, the Senate did not de-sire to print it, it could be laid on the table.

Mr. BERRIEN thought that courtesy would justify Senstors in voting for the resolution, and hey could urge their opposition to the motion to print.

MR. CLEMENS said, that after the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina, gentlemen ought not to be surprised at the opposition. That Senator, in language not to be misunderstood, wowed this document to be one serviceable for the purposes of party intrigue, to aid in the election of that Senator's favorite and particular candidate for the Presidency. Who would be punished by the people? The Senator meant the Democratic party, if he meant anything at all. He had not participated in any political intrigue, and intended to have nothing to do with it, and for this reason he would oppose this resolution.

He would not consent to have such documents—mere electioneering pamphlets—published and sent out to the country under the sanction and by the authority of the Senate, to benefit or expedite the promotion of any Presidential aspirant. He had always held Gen Scott in high regard. He had, at former sessions, and would at this, press the measure, giving him the highest military diguity conferred upon American citizens. But he would not consent to have the Senate made the vehicle for the purposes of advancing the political prospects of any man.

Mayerum and that the the had not inti-MR. CLEMENS said, that after the re-

Mr. MANGUM said that he had not intimated that this was a political document, or that it couls be used for such purposes. Objection was made to it of the other side, and he had merely said that, as the othe party appeared to wince under this resolution, or to think from having such information produced, that per haps it would be too unkind to punish them too soon. That party had a rough road to travel shortly, and had succeeded merely that is would not be kind to begin had suggested, merely that it would not be kind to begin to place obstructions on it too early.

Mr. Hamlin said that he opposed this

Mir. HAMLIN Said that he opposed this resolution from no political considerations. The Committee on Printing had thought it proper to endeavor to put a stop to this book-making by Congress. They had already refused to reprint a book. They hoped the Senate would sustain them in their position. As to the obstructions on the political road, mentioned by the Senator, be thought there was notone which the Democratic party could not easily remove, and he would tell the Senator that he had not the slightest doubt but that the remines of the Democratic party would be the next perminee of the Democratic party would be the nex President of the United States. Mr. Cass said that when he opposed this

resolution be was not aware that it referred any more to Gen. Scott than to the Queen of England. He opposed it, as he had en several other occasions, propositions to publish books written by officers of the Army d Navy and other persons.

Mr. HALE said that he desired to speak

upon the subject, and it was postponed till to-morrow. THE COLLINS STEAMERS. The Deficiency Bill was then taken up The Deficiency Bill was then taken up-when Mr. Borland said that he intended, on this Defi-ciency Bill, to have voted aye or no upon its items; but measures had been attached to it, utterly at variance with the pruciple which he had ever sustained, and which, till now, had been sustained and supported by those of his political associates, under whose lead he had been free to follow. Those leaders had now aban-dened those principles, he could follow them no longer. The Senator from Virginia alone had opposed this de-pendent from carrielle.

dened those principles, he could follow them no longer. The Senator from Virginis alone had opposed this departure from principle.

He had stood sloot from the battle heretofore, because that Senator was equal to the enemy's forces, while they stood at his front, but now that the Senator was surrounded by enemies, in front and rear, he came to his support, not with any hope of sharing in a victory, but to chase his deteat. He was opposed to this amendment, giving aid to the Coolins hae. He then said that the whole feature of those steemers, which had ever recommended it to Congress, was that they could be used for war purposes. This, he said, and argued could not now be maintained.

It is a mere proposition to create a monopoly in the hands of Collins and his associates, and to extend protection to the commercial steam marine. He commented at length upon the principle of protection generally, and denied its justice, equity, or propriety. He was equally opposed to protection to any branch of commerce over another. The commercial marine, which was the pride of the country and the admiration of the world, had reached its eminent superiority without the sid of any special protection. Why could not these steam lines do the same? He said he was unable, from ill-health, to proceed further co-day, and the subject was postponed.

A bill to legalize certain entries of pub-

A bill to legalize certain entries of pub-

lic lands, made in Florids, was taken up and passed.

CLAIMS BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The bill, prohibiting Members of Congress and of the Executive Departments, being interested in claims against the Government being put on its

Mr. Underwood moved to recommit it, to make its provisions include other abuses.

After a long debate, the motion was reected, and the bill was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the considera-

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Printing Committee by Mr. Stanton on Fridsy, viz:

That the Committee on Printing, under the Joint Resolution of Agust 3, 1846, have the power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractor to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to make a provata deduction on the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard, and in all cases may hold the contractor and his securities responsible for any increased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of his contract.

Mr. Fitch said that his colleague, (Mr. Gorman,) when this subject was previously under con-

Mr. Firch said that his colleague, (Mr. Gorman,) when this subject was previously under consideration, had charge-othet a coalition existed, composed of gentlemen mostly Democrats, entertaining opposite sectional sentiments, whose object was the defeat of the action of the Committee on Printing; but no such coalition existed outside of the imagination of those who made the charge. If a coalition existed, it was among members of opposite political parties. The proof is strong enough to justify a jury of intelligent men not long to hesitate before discharging the parties concerned as not guilty.

Mr. Polk here said that Messrs. Donelson and Armstrong had never consented to a combina-

son and Armstrong had never consented to a combina-tion of the parties.

Mr. Firch replied that he never said Mr. Fitch replied that he never said that, and further remarked that the Committee did not excuse The Republic, which abounds in abuse of the Democratic party and their principles; yet the Democratic committee place means from the Treasury as the disposal of the editor, thus increasing his power to make misrepresentions, and propagating them throughout the country to make them more effective. Why did not the Committee defend The Republic? If political services are to be rewarded where will the principle stop? Congress has no right to vote money for partizan tervices, and more especially when it is to volation of the existing law, and more especially still, a Democratic Congress has no right to give money out of the Treasury to a leading party paper of opposite politics, increasing its powers for mischief.

Mr. Fitch then reviewed the action of the Committee, insisting that they have not redeemed their promises, have transcended their powers, and that their report conclusively shows that they intend to disobey the instructions of the House; and in conclusion offered the following, as an amendment to the resolution under consideration:

Reselved, That the joint resolution directing the manner Reselved, That

structions of the foots resolution directing the manner following, as an amendment to the resolution under consideration:

Resolved, That the joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses, approved August 3, 1846, empowers the Committee on Printing to provide only for the execution of such printing as has been ordered by Congress, and in the execution of which there is any reglect or delay on the part of the contractor.

Resolved, therefore, That in the making a contract with any other party, or partice, for the execution of the fature work—work not yet ordered—the Committee exceeded its powers, and such contract or contracts are null and void.

Resolved, That the action of the Committee was improper, in proposing to procure the execution of the said printing, now or hereafter to be ordered, as is or may be neglected or delayed, at prices unusually high, insamuch as, by procuring insecution at such praces, they would release, in part, the contractor from liability for any increased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of the contract.

Resolved, That the Committee on the part of the House, having exceeded their powers, and having declined obeying the instructions of the House, and expressed a disposition, rather than do so, to vacate their position on the Jonat Committee, the latter of the alternatives be accopted; that they be, and hereby are, discharged from any further service on the vacancies thus created in the Jonat Committee on Printing.

Mr. Stanton them said that the great

Mr. STANTON then said that the great object of the gentleman who had spoken seemed to be to misrepresent the Com nittee and drive the members of it to alandon their places, but he would not abandon is position at the gentleman's dictation except on one

Mr. Firch interposed and said that the Committee, in their report, most unequivocally presented the alternative, and are we to submit to their dictation? I say hay. When they present the alternative I am disposed to accept it and let them go out.

Mr. STANTON—Those who heard my re-

Mr. Stanton—Those who heard my remarks the other day will recollect that I said, if the House though it to be the duty of the House Committee to act against the plain provisions of the law, we could not perform the duty, and would be compelled to wask our hands of the matter; but I was about to say that I do not intend to back out from their direction, except on condition that the gentleman from Indiana be put in my place. Mr. Stanton then defended the action of the Committee, and reiterated that they were compelled to do something it procure the printing, as the contractor had broken all his promises, and had utterly failed to come up to his obligations. The Hone gentleman had started as if thunderstruck because an arrangement was made with The Republic and The Union. Great God! it was always so with the gentleman. Two years ago, made with The Republic and The Union. Great God! it was slavays so with the gentleman. Two years ago, when the Committee on Frinting proposed to give the printing to Gales & Seston and Thome Ritchie, where was the gentleman's indignation then? It did not on that occasion rise to denounce accalition.

Mr. STANLY—Father Ritchie complimental the control of the contro

Mr. STANLY—Father Kit hie complimented the gentleman as able, accomplished, and eloquent, [Laughter.]
Mr. Stanly then read the resolution referred to it was drawn up, he said, by Mr. McMullen, a sterling Democrat, and proposed to take away the printing from Mr. Bell and give it to Messrs. Gales, Seaton and Ritchie, at only 35 per cent, below the prices of 1819, while the present Committee proposed to give it to The Union and Republic at 65 per cent below those prices.

CLEANING THE NOISE.

CLEANING THE HOUSE Mr. Johnson, Ark., said that as House had passed a resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Monday he moved that they meet a 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and immediately adjourn, so that the employees may go to work to refit and clean the Hall.

Mr. MEACHAM suggested that as the Hall was to be rearranged, the seats in the area in front of the inner range be removed. For the last four month, in consequence of the passage being blocke up, he has had to walk away round some other alsie to reach his seat. Mr. Polk—I move to increase the honrable gentleman's mileage to the extent. [Laughter.]
There was great confusion at this point,

entlemen being upon their feet and talking.
The SPEAKER frequently calling to order. Mr. Johnson, (Ark.)-Who has the

floor?
The Speaker-The Chair has. [Laugh-Mr. Meacham's motion was decided to

Mr. STANLY thought it was a question of Privilege, and said, suppose I have no seat.

The Speaker doubted whether it would

be his business to have a chair provided, but he would think of the matter. [Laughter.]

Mr. Oak doubted whether it has the duty of the Speaker to have the seats on the ark removed, without the authority of the House. Mr. STANTON (Tenn..) appealed from the decision of the Chair, pending which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Homestoad bill.

The substitute for the bill offered yester The substitute for the bill offered yesterday by Mr. Brown (Miss.) was adopted—Ayes 67, Noes 56—and proposed to perpetuate preëmptions to actual settlers on the public lands; that is to say, persons acquiring the right of preëmption shall retain the same, without disturbance or payment of any kind to the United States, on certain conditions, giving the preëmptor the right at any time, at his or her distriction, to enter the lands preëmpted, by paying \$1 25 per acre.

Mr. STANLY proposed an amendment to the effect to give a homestead to any person not worth the sum of \$500.

A question was here raised that the amendment was not in order and avoid the confusion.

A question was here raised that the amendment was not in order and, amid the confusion several votes were taken on sustaining the decision of the Chair—many gentlemen were talking at the same time; the Chairman banged and rapped lustily for order but without avail A sharp but brief colloquy sprung up between Mr. Jonnson, of Ark., and Mr. Stanly, but what was said we could not learn; the first named gentlemen, however, shook his finger at the latter with much severity; finally, there was comparative quiettale.

The Committee then rose and the Chairman reported the bill as amended by the substitution of

man reported the bill as amended by the substitution of Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) moved an amend-

ment to the substitute and demanded the previous ques-tion, which prevailed. Mr. Jones (Tenn.) asked his colleague whether his amendment was not substantially the bill which was acted upon in Committee.

Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) replied, that it is

not only substantially the same but is decidedly im-proved. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMullen, wishing to have an opportunity to examine the subject, moved an adjournment, which was not carried—Yeas 52, Nays 81.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was then

agreed to-Yeas 97, Nays 57. Several other motions to adjourn were Mr. JENKINS moved that the bill be laid on the table. Negatived-Yeas 57, Nays 112.

Mr. Brown's substitute, as amended by

Mr. Johnson, (Tenn.) was adopted. Yeas 108, Nays 57. The bill as now presented provides that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family and had become a citizen prior to the 1st day of January, 1852, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quaster section of vacant and unsporopriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

2d. The person applying for the benefit of the act, to make an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of

2d. The person spilying for the benefit of the act, to make an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefit of the act.

3d section refers to the duties of the Land Register.

4th. All lands acquired under the provisions of the act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts centracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

5th if at any time after filing the affidavit required, and befo e the expiration of five years, it shall be preven that the person locating on such lands shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any one time, then the land to revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by law.

6th. If any individual, now a resident of any State or Territory, and not a citizens of the United States, but at the time of making application for the benefit of the act shall have filed a declarion of intention so to do, as required by the Naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuing of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, he shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizens.

7th No individual is permitted to make more than one

shall be placed upon an equational born citizens.
7th, No individual is permitted to make more than one 7th, where this act.
Yens 107; The bill was then passed—Yeas 107;

The bill was then passed—Yeas 107;
Nays 56.
Yeas—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allen, Mass.; Allen, Ill.;
Allison, Babcock, Bartlett, Bissell, Briges, Brooks, Brown,
Miss: Buell, Busby, Cable, Campbell, Ill.; Cartter, Chandler, Chapman, Churchwell, Clark, Cleveland, Cobb., Cottman, Callom, Curtis, Davis, Mass: Davis, Ind.; Dawson,
Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Ewing, Ficklin, Fitch,
Fiotence, Floyd, Fowler, Gamble, Gaylord, Gentry,
Giddings, Goodrich, Gorman, Green, Grey, Grow,
Hall, Harris, Alabama; Hascall, Hendricks, Hega,
Houston, Ingersoll, Ives, Johnson, Tenn.; Johnson, Ohlo;
Johnson, Ark.; Jones, Tenn.; Kurts, Lockhart, Mace, Marst all, Cal.; McMullen, McNair, Meacham, Miller, Molony,
Mcore, Pa.; Moore, La.; Newton, Olds, Parker, Ind.; Penn,
Pennima, Perkins, Phelps: Polk, Porter, Richardson, Ridde, Robitins, Rohirson, Sackett, Savage, Schoolcraft, Seymour, N. Y.; Skeiton, Smith, Snow, Stanton, Ohio; Stanton, Tenn.; Stevens, N. Y.; Stone, St. Martin, Stratton,
Thompson, Va.; Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge,
Walsh, Ward, Warkins, White, Ky.; White, Als; Williams,
NAYS—Messra, Aiken, S. C.; Appleton, Me.; Averett,
Bailey, Ga.; Bayly, Va.; Barrere, Beale, Bell, Booock,
Brag, Breckenridge, Brown, N. J.; Burrows, Caskie, Ceastain, Chigman, Colcock, Conzer, Dockery, Duncan, Edmundson, Evans, Faulkner Fuller, Me.; Hamilton, Harper,
Harris, Tenn.; Hibbard, Holladay, Horsford, Howe, Penn.;
Hows, N. Y.; Jackson, Jenkins, Kieg, R. I; King, N. Y.;
Letcher, Martin, Mason, McQueen, Millson, Moreinead, Orr,
Outlaw, Penalee, Powell, Ross, Scurry, Seymour, Conn.;
Standy, Strother, Taylor, Wallace, Washburn, Welch,
Woodward.
So the bill passed, and the House adj.

So the bill passed, and the House adj. PHILADELPHIA.

Man Missing-Crimes-The Weather. ndence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.

Mark Morton, a respectable citizen of West Philadelphia, and engaged in the cattle business, left his house on the 28th ult, to proceed to your City on business, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Mr. Morton is 38 years of age, an Iriahman by birth, and of regular habits. Any news of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his family, who are in great distress of mind concerning his absence.

The land, Patrick Blumer, who was assulted and archibed in Passyunk on Sunday evening last.

seiled and stabbed in Passyunk, on Sunday evening last, died at the Hospital last evening from the effects of the wound. The Police have discovered no clue to lead to the arrest of the murderer.

On Saturday last, in Kensington, two little boys, under six years of age, quarreled when one hicked the other so severely in the stomach, that he subsequently died. The name of the deceased child was Christian Hess, aged 515 years. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdist in accordance with the facts.

A cold, disagreeable rain has been so-

journing with us all day. There is one comfort, however, attached to its visit—it completely lags the dust.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND. Visit to Lexington-Speech on the Battle-

GENTLEMEN: It has been often my lot to stand upon classical ground, where the whispering breeze is fraught with wonderful tales of devoted virtue, bright glory and heroic deeds; and I have sat upon ruins of ancient greatness, blackened by the age centuries; and I saw the living ruins of those ancient times, called men, roaming about the sacred ground, unconscious of the very fact that the dust which clung to their feet was the relic of departed demi-gods-and I rose with a deep sigh. Those demi-gods were but men, and the degenerated hopes that roamed around me on the hall wed ground were also not less than men. The decline and fall of nations impressed the mark of degradation on Nature itself. It is sad to think upon—it lops the soaring wings of mind and chills the fiery arms of energy. But however dark be the ex-

upon—it lops the soaring wings of mind and chills the fiery arms of energy. But however dark be the expression of such rains of vanished greatness upon the minds of men, who themselves have experienced the fragility of human fate, tank God, there are bright spots yet on earth, where the recollections of the past, brightened by present prosperity, strengthen the faith in the future of mankind's destiny. Such a spot is this.

Gentlemen, should the awful reverence which this spot commands, allow a modest smile, I would feel inclined to smile at the eager controversy about the question, if it be Lexington or Concord, where the fire of the British was first returned by Americans. Let it be so or thus, it will neither increase nor abate the merit of the martyrs who tell here. It is their sacrificed blood with which is written the preface of your nation's history; and the names on yonder Monument have equal claims to immortality, let their owners have been butchered martyrs or victims of a battle-field. Their death was and will slways be the first bloody revelation of America's destiny, and Lexington the opening scene of a Revolution of which Gov. Bourwell, was right to say, that it is destined to change the character of human governments, and the condition of the human race.

Should the Republic of America ever lose the consciousness of this destiny, that moment would be just so sure the beginning of america's decline as the lith of April, 75, was the beginning of the Republic of America.

Prosperity is not always, gentlemen, a guaranty of the future, if it be not accompanied with a constant resolution to obey the call of the gentus of time. Nay, material presperity is not always, gentlemen, a guaranty of the future, if it be not accompanied with a constant resolution to obey the call of the gentus of time. Nay, material presperity is not always, gentlemen, a guaranty of the future, if it be not accompanied with a constant resolution to obey the call of the gentus of time. Nay, material presperity is not always, gent

To me, whenever I stand upon such sacred ground as

To me, whenever I stand upon such sacred ground as this, the spirits of the departed appear like the prophets of future events. The language they speak to my heart is the revelation of Providence.

The struggle of America for independence was Providential—it was a necessity. Those circumstances which superficial consideration takes for the motives of the glorious Revolution have been but accidental opportunities for it. Had those circumstances not occurred, others had occurred and had presented, perhaps, a different opportunity; but the Revolution would have come. It was a necessity, because the Colonies of America had attained that lawful age, in the development of all the elements of national existence which claims the right to stand by itself, and cannot more be led by a colid's leading strings, be the hand which leads it a mother or a step-mother's hand. Circumstances and the connection of events were such that this unavoidable emancipation had to pass the violent concussion of severe trials. The immortal glory of your foreign hers was, that they did not shrink to accept the trial, and were devoted and heroic to sacrifice themselves to their country's destiny. And the monuments you erect to their memory and the religious reverence with which you cherish that memory are indeed well deserved tributes of gratitide.

But, allow me to say, there is a tribute which those

gratitude.
But, allow me to say, there is a tribute which those of gratitede.

But, allow me to say, there is a tribute which those blessed spirits are still more fond to claim from you—the happy inheritance of the fruits they have raised for you—it is the trioute of always remaining true to their principle; and that principle was devouon to the destiny of your country, and that destiny is to become the corner stone of liberty on earth. Empires can be but maintained by the same virtues by which they have been founded. Oh, let me hope that while the recollections connected with this hallowed ground inspire the heart of the wandering exile with consolation, with hope, and with perseverance, in the very fact that I have stood here brought with the anxious prayers and expectations of the old world's oppressed millions, you will see the finger of God pointing out the appropriate opportunity to act your part in America's destiny by maintaining the laws of nature and of nature's God, for which your heroes fought and your martyrs died; and to regenerate the world.

Till to continue in the heautiful words of your Whittier,

the world,
"Proclaiming Freedom in the same of God,"
Till, to continue in the beautiful words of your Whittier, Common as dew and sunshine over all,"

The meeting at which this speech was delivered was large and enthusiastic. The people of Lexington will not soon forget the visit of the Hungarian

Visit to Concord-Reception by R. W.Emerson RALPH WALDO EMERSON welcomed Kossuth to Concord. The welcome was worthy of the essayist. Kossurn responded as follows:

the essayist. Kossurh responded as follows:

I hall thee, hallowed ground of Concord, thou sacred baptistery, where the people of America first baptized itself to the name of a "nation" with its own and with its enemies' blood.

I hall thee, Concord, thou John the Baptist of American independence! "When invaded by oppression, resistance becomes the Christian and social duty of every individual." Thus spoke the leaders of Massachusetts, when the suirit of national freedom first moved through

individual." Thus spoke the leaders of Masacanusetts, when the spirit of national freedom first moved through this air which I now breathe. It was here that word was bravely redeemed by a people trasformed into heroes by the charm of liberty.

\* The leaders swore "never to yield, but, with a proper sense of dependence on God, defend those rights which Heaven gave and no one ought to take." It was here that oath first was made good. Be thou blessed forever, hallowed ground of Concord; and, ye spirits of the departed, take up, upon good angelic wings, the progress of the poor wandering exile, who on the hallowed ground of Concord invokes the young spirit of the new world to regenerate the old!

Gentlemen, remember what had to pass in the Old World that Hungary's exiled chief thus might be standing on Concord's hallowed ground, and that such prayers fall from his lips from such a place. Oh! silence for a while the nobse pride of your prosperity, and bow with reverence before the finger of God. He is the God of all humanity. What he did fer you he meant to do for humanity. Concord became the preface of fiberty in America that America might become the preface of liberty on earth. That is my faith. I have drawn this faith from the philosophy of your history.

It is strange indeed how every incident of the present bears the mark of a deeper meaning, around me. It is a meaning in the very fact that it is you, Sir, by whom the representative of Hungary's ill-faited struggle is so generously welcomed in the name of Concord to the shine of martyrs illumined by victory. You are wont to dive into the mysteries of truth and disclose mysteries of right to the eyes of men. Your honored name is Emerson, and Emerson was the name of the man who, as a minister of the Gospel, turned out with his people on the 19th of April, of eternal memory, when the alam-bell first was rung. The words of an Emerson administered counsel and the comfort of religion to the distressed then, and the words of an Emerson now speak the comfort of philoso

phy, you bleased twins: upon you I rely with my hopes to America. Religion, the Philosophy of the heart, will make the Americans generous—and Philosophy, the re-ligion of the mind, will make the Americans wise, and all that I claim is a generous wisdom and a wise gen-erosity. Gentlemen, it would be evidently a mistake to believe

all that I claim is a generous wisdom and a wise generously.

Gentlemen, it would be evidently a mistake to believe that the Revolution of America was the accidental result of circumstances which England could not have prevented. No, gentlemen; England could not have retained possession of this country, except only by transferring hersell into a Republic, or at least into a Democratic Monarchy. That would have been the only means to prevent the separation. Those acts of the British Parliament, which virtually separated the charter of Massachusetts—those acts were indeed oppressive, arbitrary and tyrannical. They would have in every other portion of the world justified a revolution. But here, in your country, those arbitrary acts of the Government have been but an opportunity to assert with arms that national independence which, also, without that opportunity, would have been asserted perhaps in a different way, but would have been asserted certainly, because it was a necessity—act only a necessity with your own countrymen, gentlemen, but a logical necessity in the process of mankind's history. The arbitrary acts of the British Government were a crime; but not to have understood that necessity, and not to have yielded towit by smicable arrangement, without sacrifices, that was a fault.

In my opinion, there is not a single fact is history which would have been so distinctly marked to be Providential, and Providential with reference to all humanity, as the colonization, revolution and republicanism of the now United States of America. This immense continent being discovered and brought within the scope of European civilization, peopled with elements of that civilization, could not remain a mere appendage to Europe. That is evident. But this America, being connected as it is with Europe by a thousand social, moral and material ties—by the ties of blood, religion, language, science, civilization and commerce—to me it is equality evident that to believe that this so connected America can rest isolated in politics, i

Proceeding to argue this topic, Kossuru spoke for half an hour longer. He concluded with some patriotic allusions, that were enthusiastically received.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO. - By the arrival of the ship Maria, Capt Little, last night, we have re-ceived files of the Journal de Commercio to April 4.

CANADA. Proposed System of Exclusive Reciprocity of Trade with the British West Indies-Now Telegraph Line-The new Parliament-Mandates from the Colonial Office. Some of our Board of Trade, as well as a

portion of the newspaper press are beginning to direct public attention to the question of extending that system of inter-colonial trade, on principles of absolute freedom, which exists between these North American Provinces, in the natural productions of each to the British Wood Indies. There is some disposition to confae the the Islands in question, which will be much streagth ened whenever our people come to resize the fact of a definite failure of our efforts to secure a reciprocity of trade with the United States. It is undeniable that under existing circumstances, the United States are cutting us off from a direct trade with the British West Indies, which it would be easy for us by an inter-colonial arrangement, reciprocal between the parties to it and exclusive to foreign nations, to monopolize. For instance, the United States supplies the British West Indies with articles, chiefly agricultural, to British West Indies with articles, chiefly agricultural, to the value of nearly \$4,000,000 a year, while it takes from them in return less than \$700,000 worth of products. This occurs at the same time that we are paying 25 per cent, on the agricultural products which we are allowed to seil in the American market. It is beginning to be argued here that if we secured to our-elves the British West India market, which the United States now supply, it would go far to supply that convenient outlet for our agricultural products which it is the interest of this country to obtain. At present, our exports to the British West Indies scarcely exceed \$4,000 a year, which is not worth mentioning, while we import

outlet for our agricultural products which it is the interest of this country to obtain. At present, our exports to the British West Indies scarcely exceed \$4,000 a year, which is not worth mentioning, while we import from the United States goods, many of which are West India trade is open to us now on the same terms that it is to the United States, although we do not by nature occupy as inversible a position to compete for it. I predict that this question will form a topic of discussion in the ext session of the Canadian Parliament. A new line of magnetic telegraph is now in course of construction between Quebec and Port Samla, to the American fronter. The stock on that portion of the old line which connects Toronto with Montreal, yields handsome dividends, while the westernmost portion of the line does not pay for working.

A question is likely to come up, whether certain members returned to the present Parliament, who have not received a majority of all the votes in the constituenty, be entitled to take their seats. The law clearly requires a majority of votes to elect a member, yet saveral have been returned on a mere plurality where there were more than two candidates. The most singular part of the affair is, that the requirement of the statute has not before now been noticed, although it has been in force since 1849, and under it several members returned to the largest number of votes, although they may not have received a majority of the whole. But it would be rather a dangerous precedent to declare that Parliament meant the very opposite of what its language conveys.

Often with a single stroke of the pen does the Colonial Minister, sitting in a back office in Downing-st., London, decree and send out to an important Colony a massive that has just occurred in Nova Scotia; where it appears the Executive Government respensible Executive, without the advice of the colonials. This is illustrated by a case that has just occurred in Nova Scotia; where it appears the Executive of the responsible Executive, with

lonial Secretary venture to treat two millions of peop on this side of the Atlantic. List of Patents.

List of Patents.

Iesued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 11, 1852.

[Carefully prepared for The N. Y. Tollane.]

Saml. Barker, of New-York, N. Y., for Blind and Shutter Fastener. Dated May 11, 1862.

Wm. C. Betts, of New-York, N. Y., for Improvement in Portable Cot Bendstreads. Dated May 11, 1834.

Abel B. Buell, of Westmoreland, N. Y., for improvement in Rail-road Car-seats. Dated May 11, 1832.

Wm. Burns, of Rome, O., for Improvement in Meat-Cutters. Dated May 11, 1852.

Jacob R. Byler & Geo, W. Sensenich, of Beartown, Pa, for Improvement in Measuring Faucets. Dated May 11, 1852.

for Improvement in Measuring Faucets. Dated May 11, 1852.

Albot R. Davis, of East Cambridge, Mass., for Improvement in the Manufacture of Brushes. Dated May 11, 1852.

I. S. De Biladry, of Baltimore, Md., for Improvement in Cooking Benjers. Dated May 11, 1852.

Jos. B. & Jos. R. Horne, of Kenia, O., for Improvement in Apparatus for Soldering in a Vacuum. Dated May 11, 1852.

James Jenkins, of Elizabethtown, N. J., for Improvement in Blocks for Printing Oil Cloths. Dated May 11, 1852.

Roht, Newell, of Lebanon, Ind., for Improvement in Blocks for Printing Oil Cloths. Dated May 11, 1852.

Renj Fatham of New-York, N. Y., for Improvement in Lead-Pipe Machinery. Dated May 11, 1852.

Timothy H. Tavlor, of Fayetteville, N. Y., for Improvement in Tables. Dated May 11, 1852.

Wm. Vinc, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in Gold-Beating Machinery. Dated May 11, 1852.

Nathl. Woodbury, of Salem, Mass., for Improved Implement for Cutting Butter from Firkins. Dated May 11, 1852.

Nathl. Woodbury, of Salem, Mass., for Improved Implement for Cutting Butter from Firkins. Dated May 11, 1852.

Alexy Smith of Wood-Farms, N. Y., for Improvement in

Alexr. Smith, of West-Farms, N. Y., for Improvement in Apparatus for Parti-Coloring Yarn, Patented June 18, 1859. Resisted May 11, 1852.

Apollos Richmond, of Providence, R. I., Assignor to A. C. Barstow & Co., of same place, for Design for a Cooking Store. Dated May 11, 1852.

Hosea H. Huntley, of Cincinnati, O., Assignor to Dayld T. Woodrow, of same place, for Design for Cooking Store. Dated May 11, 1852.

The Hampshire Gazette of the 10th ays: Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt took leave of North-smpton yesterday afternoon, and leftin the evening train for New-York. The face of nature is beginning to as-sume its lovilest aspect, and her last impressions, there-fore, of Northampton, received from Round Hill, that enchanting spot, will be of the most pleasing kind. She carries with her the best wishes of our entire population, for her long life, prosperity and happiness.

## THE ANNIVERSARIES.

National Temperance Society. The Second Annual and Seventh Quar-The Second Annual and Seventh Quarterly Meeting of the National Temperance Society was
held last night, at Metropolitan Hall, John Falconer,
Esq., in the chair. Although the weather was most usfavorable, there was a large and respectable audience
present on the occasion. The meeting was opened with
prayer by Rev. R. S. Crampton, and the Annual Roport
read by Rev. Mr. Warren. It mentioned the effort of
the Society to get a prohibitory measure passed by the
Legislature of the State in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks, and referred to the vote taken at the 

At the conclusion of the Report, the At the conclusion of the Report, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Rufus Clarks. He said: I rejoice to see the effect this Temperance movement has already produced. The State of Malae, or, I should more properly say, the sain State, took the initiatory in this great reform. We are met by ministers of religion, in our efforts to have the traffic suppressed, who tell us that there are other evils in society which require our attention, and that we should adopt other means for its suppression. But have we not already had recourse to every means that could be devised, until we were forced to give them up? This is a matter that requires the force of law, for does not law interfere in the case of other evils for the protection of society; in the case of other evils for the protection of society in the case of offer evis for the protestion of society? If a life is destroyed by acclient on a railroad, is not the railroad company punished? And if an apothecary sells injurious medicine, is he not subjected to a penalty? The Maine Law is constitutional; it has been enacted for the welfare of the individual, and the peace of society. Who doubts the right of so-ciety to destroy the pirsts when found on the high seas? Who doubts the right of the authorities to punish the bank-note forger? Oh, yes, that is a matter that concerns the bankers, and it will not be neglected.